



THEATRE-ROYAL.

Mrs SIDDONS's Second Night.

TO-MORROW Evening, THURSDAY, July 14, 1785.

Will be performed, the Tragedy of

M A C B E T H,

KING OF SCOTLAND.

Macbeth, Mr CLINCH;
Banquo, Mr DUNCAN;
King, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;—Malcolm, Mr BELL;
Lennox, Mr SPARKS;—Fleance, Master CHARTERIS;
And Macduff, Mr WOODS.
Hecate, Mr HALLION;
Speaking Witches, Mr CHARTERIS, Mrs CHARTERIS,
And Mrs WAYLETT;
Singing Witches, Mrs HENDERSON, Mrs SPARKS,
And Mrs MILLS.

Gentlewoman, Mrs WOODS;
And Lady Macbeth, By Mrs SIDDONS.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

W H O ' s T H E D U P E ?

D'Oyley, Mr KIPPLING;
Captain Granger, Mr HALLION;—Captain Sandford, Mr BELL;
And Gradus, Mr LA-MASH.
Charlotte, Mrs SPARKS;—And Miss D'Oyley, Mrs MILLS.
N. B. The Pit entrance is by the door west of the Theatre.

The Doors to be opened at Half past Five, and begin precisely at Half past Six.

Dedicated, by Permission,

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

This Day is Published—The TRAGEDY of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

Being the Sixth Number of

BELL's EDITION of SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS;

Which are now printing complete and correct from the Text of SAMUEL JOHNSON and GEORGE STEVENS, in a

file of incomparable elegance and beauty.

The Embellishments for this number are a Vignette Scene Print, neatly engraved by Sherwin and Grignon from an original drawing, made on purpose by Louthborough; and a Characteristic Print, representing an admirable likeness of Mrs Kemble in Juliet.

The work is printed on a superfine *filky* paper, with a Burgeois letter, cast and delicately dressed on purpose by Frys and Co. and not by Calton, as he has been vainly contending for the merit of. The size is adapted for the pocket; each number sells for 1s. 6d; some copies are also taken off on ordinary paper, with ordinary embellishments; these are sold at 6d. each. But in order to gratify some noble persons, and others of exquisite taste in printing and engraving, a few impressions are also taken off on very large paper, with extensive margins, and very brilliant impressions of the plates, at 5s. each play. The work is delivered rigidly in the order of application for each sort; the advantages, therefore, to subscribers, must be obvious to every person of taste and curiosity.

Contents of the preceding Numbers:

No. I. Tempelt, with vignette print by Sherwin, and characteristic print of Miss Phillips in Miranda, by Ramberg and Sherwin.
No. II. Measure for Measure; vignette print by Louthborough and Bartolozzi; characteristic print of Mrs Siddons by Ramberg and Hall.
No. III. Macbeth; vignette print by Louthborough and Bartolozzi; characteristic print, Mrs Siddons, by Ramberg and Delatre.
No. IV. Much Ado about Nothing; vignette print by Louthborough and Collyer; characteristic print, Mrs Abington, by Ramberg and C. Sherwin.

No. V. Hamlet; vignette print by Louthborough, Sherwin, and Grignon; characteristic print, Mr Kemble in Hamlet.
Printed for and under the direction of J. Bell, at the British Library, Strand; and sold by C. Elliot and the rest of the Booksellers in Edinburgh and Glasgow;—where books are still kept open to receive the names of regular subscribers.

The publisher having already received some engravings for this work from PARIS, very beautifully executed, and expecting others daily from the same masters, he has now hopes of being able to publish one play every week, until the whole are completed in thirty-six numbers, with but very few if any interruptions.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, JULY 11, 1785.

AGREEABLE to a former advertisement, NOTICE is hereby given, That the alterations in the dispatch of the Posts from this Office, therein proposed, are to take place on Thursday next, the 14th instant, viz. That the latest hour of receiving letters for England, by the way of Berwick, and for the intermediate places of Haddington, Dunbar, Prefs and Dunfermline, shall be SIX o'clock at night.—And that the latest hour of receiving letters to all parts in the north and west of Scotland shall be SEVEN o'clock at night. And the mails will be dispatched as soon after those respective hours as they can be made up.

By Order of the Post-master General, DAVID ROSS, Sec.

TO be SOLD by auction, by John Small in Craig's Close, on Monday the 15th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A Capital Collection of PAINTINGS, among which are, St Catherine, by Guido; the Bais with Birds, by Scougal; Adam and Eve, by Dominico; the Judgement of Midas, by Poussin; a Conversation-piece, by Tentoret, &c. Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, complete Show Glass, with prints finely coloured; a Capotric Cylinder, with sixteen pictures to it; a neat collection of Books, in fine order, and best editions; Prints framed and glazed; two sets of large elegant China Jars; and ten sheets of fine India Paper for rooms, &c. &c. Catalogues to be had some days before the sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 16th day of August next, at the house of Kennet, in the county of Clackmanan, The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Mirror Glasses, Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Matresses, Blankets, Grates, an eight-day Clock, a collection of Prints, and a great variety of kitchen furniture. The whole are in good order and condition. There is also to be sold some good Claret, and a large quantity of Bottles.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and at the same hour each day, until the whole is sold.

VOLATILE SALT OF VINEGAR.

THE VOLATILE SALT OF VINEGAR is held in the highest esteem as the best kind of smelling bottle, both in this Kingdom and many foreign countries, it reviving the spirits to a miracle, and recovering persons immediately from either fainting or hysterical fits. It is a certain preservative from the plague, malignant fevers, the small pox, measles, and other contagious disorders. It relieves the headach almost instantaneously, and is equally serviceable in lowness and depression of spirits. It is of infinite use in playhouses, large assemblies, or hot crowded rooms, purifying the air, so as to render it neither obnoxious nor disagreeable. In short, it is the best preservative from all infectious disorders, and no one ought to go into a sick room without it.

This true Volatile Salt of Vinegar is prepared and sold by T. GREEN-DUGH Chemist, at No. 10. on Ludgate-hill, London; and by his appointment, also sold by HUSBAND, ELDON, and CO. in Edinburgh. Price 3s. the bottle.

To-Morrow will be published, By JOHN BELL, Parliament Square, [Elegantly printed in one large volume Quarto, price 25 s. in boards]

ESSAYS

ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF MAN.

BY THOMAS REID, D.D. F.R.S.E.

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

Who hath put Wisdom in the inward parts? Jos.
Where also may be had, just published, written by the same Author, In one Volume Octavo, the Fourth Edition corrected, price 6s. bound, AN INQUIRY INTO THE HUMAN MIND, On the Principles of Common Sense.

GLAZIER WORK, AND CHINA BURNING.

RECKIE, relict of James Reckie Glazier in Edinburgh, takes this method of returning her most sincere thanks to her friends in particular and the public in general for their past favours; informs them that she carries on the GLAZIER BUSINESS, and CHINA MENDING as formerly; and that her employers may depend on having their work executed with the utmost attention and dispatch, in both branches. MILNE'S-SQUARE, July 9, 1785.

SOLOM GEES.

THERE are to be SOLD by DAVID and JAMES WILLIAMSON, at their Stand in the Poultry-Market of Edinburgh, all lawful days of the week, wind and weather serving,

GOOD AND FRESH SOLOM GEES.

Any who have occasion for the same may have them at reasonable rates.

CHEAP HOSIERY.

WILLIAM COULTER and CO. real Manufacturers, facing the Cross Well, north side, High Street, Edinburgh, recommend their White and Coloured SILK STOCKINGS, with Cotton feet, at 10s. 6d. a pair, being as good in quality as any sold at 13s. 6d.

They have prepared a quantity of very stout Black Silk Stockings, with white silk feet, which will be more durable than dyed feet.

A very large stock of Cotton and Thread Stockings just received from bleaching, with every article in the Hosiery branch manufactured in the best manner, and sold upon the lowest terms.

Hosiery for exportation as low as from the manufactories at Nottingham.

SEA-BATHING AT LEITH.

TO be LET, a very neat HOUSE, opposite the Assembly Hall, Leith. On the first floor, a parlour and kitchen; on the second floor, a large and small bed-room; and a large garret furnished with three fixed beds; also a very good closet and cellar, with catacombs; a pump-well in the yard; a coach-house, two stables for four horses, and hay-loft.

Likewise to be LET, in Turk's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, A LODGING of four rooms, kitchen, and cellar.

For particulars, apply to Mr Peter Forrester, merchant, Edinburgh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 9.

Peterburgh, June 8.

ON Saturday last her Imperial Majesty set out from Czar-ko-Zelo, attended by some of the principal officers of the Court, on a tour in the provinces of Novogorod and Twer, to visit a navigable canal situated in the province of Twer; a work of the highest importance to the Russian commerce in general, and particularly to that of this capital, as by uniting the rivers Msta and Twerz, (the latter of which falls into the Volga) it establishes a complete water communication between the several provinces of this empire, from the shores of the Caspian Sea to those of the Baltic. The head of this canal is at a place called Vifchnei-Volotchok.

War-Office, July 9, 1785.

7th Regiment of light dragoons, Edward Sankey, Gent. is appointed to be Adjutant, vice George Street.

10th Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet George Ker to be Lieutenant, vice William Graham.

31st Regiment of foot, Ensign en Second William Lang Hughes to be Ensign, vice William Earle.

44th Regiment of foot, Captain Edward Dunne, of the 66th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice George Benson.

50th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Earle, of the 31st regiment, to be Ensign en Second, vice William Lang Hughes.

54th Regiment of foot, Henry Vireker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mark Wright.

64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas J. Backhouse, from half-pay in the 13th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. W. Hoyfield.

66th Regiment of foot, Captain George Benson, of the 44th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Edward Dunne.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, July 8.

Extract of a letter from China, 6th January 1785. The 3d instant, we received a letter from the supercargo of the *Gustaf Adolph*, advising her arrival at Gualong's harbour the 10th of December, and of the arrival of the *Terra Nova* at Ylan-kan harbour the 3d of December, both in the island of Huanan, all well. A Danish ship, supposed to be the *Charlotte Amelia*, Captain Witt, was in sight of Puto Sapat, and was supposed to have returned to Batavia or Malacca.

The *Foulis East-Indiaman*, arrived in the Downs from India, spoke the *Rodney*, Wakeman, on the Line, the 4th of May.

The *Achilles*, Gadder, from Bengal to Copenhagen, was left at the Cape by a ship which spoke with the *Huffar*, Captain Macintosh.

The *Betty*, Lawrie, arrived in the River from Jamaica, on the 19th ult. spoke the *Swallow*, Smart, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, out five days, in long 17. 30. all well.

The *Samuel*, Stack, from Antigua, got on shore at Liverpool, and damaged her cargo.

Lisbon, June 4. The goods saved out of the *Friends*, Jones, from Leghorn, which was burnt at St Ubes, are to be shipped on board the *Adventure*, Molloy, for London.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 8.

WENT through in Committee the Pilchard fishery bill.

Read a second time the lottery, the sinking fund, mail-car, and several other bills.

Several petitions were presented against the Irish resolutions, praying for further time, after which the order of the day for going into a Committee for the further consideration of the said resolutions was read, and the House having resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Scarfale in the chair.

Lord Sydney opened the business, by stating, that the subject had for some time been the object of much discussion with their Lordships, and the public in general. In the course of the long examination that had taken place in consequence of the several petitions which had been presented, much apprehension had been entertained of the injuriousness of their tendency to the commercial interests of this country. His Lordship said, such fears were merely visionary, and not founded

upon solid grounds; for from the amendments that had been made in the other House, he was convinced the resolutions went no farther than more firmly to cement that unanimity which ought to subsist between the countries, so nearly allied to each other; and he trusted, that in accomplishing this great purpose (which he doubted not was the wish of every noble Lord present) their Lordships would that day be unanimous.

After a few other prefatory remarks Lord Sydney stated the necessity there was of losing no time in carrying into execution a plan of so important a nature. In order to destroy the general prejudices entertained against the propositions, it would be necessary, he said, for him to mention the situation in which Ireland stood in point of commerce, and which his Lordship did in pretty nearly the same language as on former occasions. With respect to what had been urged on behalf of the West India merchants and planters against the Resolutions, he would only say that Ireland was as present in possession of the liberty of importing into this country, in Irish bottoms, the produce of those islands. It was therefore only, by a circuitous trade from the colonies, that any danger was to be apprehended to this country. The particular Resolutions, which appeared to militate against the interest of that class of men, were, by the amendments made, totally done away, and that without injury to the Irish interests. His Lordship further observed, that Ireland was precluded from trading to the East Indies; which he thought a most just and equitable measure. The Irish ought not, he said, to deem it a hardship, to be thus restrained from trading to Asia, as it was well known that the natives of Great Britain, who acted not under the authority of the East India Company's charter, laboured under a similar restraint: However, provisions were made, by which the produce and manufactures of Ireland were to be exported to the East Indies.

In respect to the manufacturing of wool, Lordship's bar, and great difference of opinion had appeared during the examination. Great apprehensions were entertained of the dangers to which this country was exposed, on account of the low price of labour in Ireland; but he saw very little reason for such fears. If a poor country, from the cheapness of labour, can surpass a great and opulent one, Ireland ought to be the richest and most flourishing part of the empire; but she is not rich, though the price of labour is small; and though she did not pay a proportionable share of taxes, yet she was far, very far from rivaling England in point of commerce, though the latter was loaded with heavy burthens and imposts. This served to shew that great capitals gave greater advantages to the people in carrying on manufactures, than the cheapness of labour.

After dwelling on this part of the subject for some time, his Lordship proceeded to make some observations on the fourth proposition, which appeared to have given rise to much noise and tumult in Ireland. He said that the confusion was chiefly occasioned by a very erroneous judgment formed of this proposition as tending to subvert the right of Ireland to legislate for herself. His Lordship adverted to the act of Parliament passed in 1782, recognizing that right in Ireland, as introduced in the Irish Parliament by Mr Grattan. He dwelt some time on this, asserting that the fourth proposition did not go so far as the fears of the people made them think. The noble Lord then observed, that the resolutions, if they passed into a law in the shape in which they now stood, would not be so injurious to the interests of this country, as the people seemed to think they would, at the same time that they would be productive of some good to the people of Ireland. And he trusted there was no one who was a friend to the independence of that nation, that did not wish to give to Ireland some advantages, while they did not clash with the interests of this country. But every noble Lord in that House, who wished to see harmony and a good understanding subsist between two countries so nearly connected with each other as England and Ireland, would acquiesce in the present proposed plan. The noble Lord then stated the compensation which Ireland was to give in return for the extension of commerce now granted her. This compensation was the surplus of the hereditary revenue of that country, which would encrease with the growing prosperity of that kingdom. He stated this encrease at different periods, from the year 1687 to the year 1784. After dwelling a short time upon this head he observed, that any further comment from him on the subject were unnecessary, as their Lordships were already in possession of every circumstance relative to it. He should be happy however to explain any thing thought necessary by any of the noble Lords, so far as lay in his power, and he concluded with moving, as the opinion of the Committee.

That it is consistent with the essential interests of the manufactures, revenue, commerce, and navigation of Great-Britain, that a full participation of commercial advantages be permanently secured to Ireland, whenever a provision equally permanent and secure shall be made by the Parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expences in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire."

Lord Carlisle rose next, and in a speech of some length endeavoured to prove the futility of the Noble Lord's arguments: He began by observing, that he expected to hear from the Noble Lord who had just sat down, something in support of the resolutions, and against the evidence given at their Lordships' bar, in order to prove the necessity of adopting the present proposed measure; but he had been disappointed, and could not help thinking that the Noble Lord was wanting in his duty, particularly from the high situation which he held in this Government to omit stating in his speech so essential a part as the evidence. It spoke the sense of the people; and was delivered in a language bold, nervous, and energetic; a language which merited their Lordships' attention. The manufacturers, who appeared at their Lordships' bar, only wanted time, and for that they called with a voice that ought to be heard and attended to. Their Lordships should consider, that this measure was to be final, conclusive, and irrevocable; that in such case too



much time could not be given to consider of the resolutions which were to be the basis of such a measure; a measure of so much consequence and importance, and which involved in it the interests of the greatest part of the people of this country. When a business of this nature was submitted to their Lordships, it ought not to be hurried through with precipitation, but time should be given for the due consideration of it. His Lordship here entered into the body of evidence which had been given, and with great ability applied it to the resolutions, contending that much time ought yet to be given for making an adjustment that would be more acceptable to both countries, the present propositions being execrated in Ireland as much as here. His Lordship wished, therefore, for time, to strike out, if possible, some line for forming an adjustment that might be more acceptable to the wishes of both countries. This was his most sincere desire; and, as an Irishman, he wished to give every advantage to that country, consistent with the good of Great-Britain.

The present plan, his Lordship contended, was not of that conciliating nature to accomplish so desirable a purpose, but on the contrary tended to open a door for much mischief and injury to both. His Lordship then animadverted on the fourth proposition, which he deemed highly injurious to England, in respect to her right of legislation, as by that proposition, this country could enact such laws as she chose for Ireland, and bind her to the same regulations as England, however prejudicial or injurious they might be to Ireland. Such a proposition, he said, would again revive the act of the 6th of George I. which was repealed in 1782, by the bill of Mr Grattan.

Lord Carlisle next entered very fully into the evidence delivered at the bar, and pleaded with great ability the cause of the different manufacturers that were heard. He took particular notice of the iron manufactory, as a branch of commerce that deserved the most serious attention, and stated the hardships they must suffer should the present propositions pass into a law, from the inequality there was between the duties upon the importation of iron into both countries. In England they paid a duty of 2 l. 16 s. while the manufacturers of that article paid for the importation of it into that kingdom, a duty of only 5 s. and a fraction. This he thought an object of very great importance to that branch of commerce, especially when taken with the great capital employed in it, to the amount of at least ten millions sterling, and four millions in the different works for carrying on the trade. Besides which there were many other circumstances to be considered, such as the number of hands employed in that branch, amounting to near three hundred thousand, with the very considerable sums of money paid by it to the revenue.

These things his Lordship pressed upon the Committee, as objects deserving the most serious attention; and he trusted they would have that weight with their Lordships, which the importance of the subject so justly deserved; for should the resolutions pass into a law, ruin and destruction must follow to that branch. It could not, he observed, be said that the cause of party or faction actuated those who had appeared at their Lordships bar to oppose the resolutions; nothing but the interest of themselves and their families, and many thousand others to whom they gave an opportunity of gaining livelihoods, could have induced them to come forward. It was the cause of those persons, as well as of the people of England in general, that he wished to support from impending ruin, which, in his opinion, was coming on fast, unless prevented. The noble Lord (Sidney) had made use of the plea of necessity on the present occasion. But under what pressure of necessity could the noble Secretary wish to have the resolutions now decided upon?—When they were first introduced, a language was held out to the people Ireland, that they were ignorant of what was intended for their benefit, and that they might rest assured nothing prejudicial to their interest would be introduced in the adjustment of the commercial intercourse that was to take place. In England the manufacturers were told, that they were also ignorant of the measure, but might rest satisfied, that their interests would be taken particular care of. How far this language was consistent with the subsequent conduct of the Minister, who introduced this plan, was for their Lordships to determine.—He beseeched and implored them to take sufficient time to consider ere they passed these resolutions. Too much time had been given to a subject of so much importance. His Lordship combated with great success the arguments of the noble Secretary on the necessity of pushing forward the measure, and concluded with moving, “That the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and have leave to sit again.”

Lord Coventry spoke in favour of the motion made by the last noble speaker, contending for further time to consider of the propositions before they passed into a law.

Lord Dudley also declared himself for Lord Carlisle's motion, contending, that resolutions, which involved in them the interest of so many thousands, ought not to be hurried through the House, but be treated with all the attention that could be given. It was not a measure, which, if injurious to either party interested, that could be recalled or amended, it was to be irrevocable, and therefore sufficient time ought to be given to arrange it in such a manner as might not prove inimical to either.

Lord Walsingham rose next; and, in a speech of considerable length, went over the same grounds with Lord Sydney, but in a more extensive point of view. His Lordship confined his arguments to the principle of the resolutions, and concluded with giving Lord Carlisle's motion his negative.

Lord Dudley replied, recapitulating the evidence given at the bar, which he thought alone sufficient to induce their Lordships to postpone the business to a future day.

Lord Camden followed.—If the present resolutions were so injurious to the interests of Great Britain, he thought they ought to be postponed *ad Calendas Græcas*; or if any Noble Lord had any other plan that would better answer the end proposed, let it be brought forward; he might depend upon having his support. But with respect to time, he was of opinion that sufficient time had been given to decide upon the present measure; for his part, he was as well prepared to give his opinion then, as he should be five months hence. If any further information could be procured on the subject, he should be very happy to receive it; but, in the course of five or six months, which the resolutions had taken up in discussing, such information had been obtained, as, in his opinion, was sufficient to enable their Lordships to give a decided vote that day.

Lord Viscount Stormont professed himself an advocate for the motion that had been made by his noble friend (Lord Carlisle). Every delay, he remarked, which had been given, had thrown a new light upon the subject, which was at first involved in perfect obscurity, and had tended still more to discover the absurdity and extravagance of this system. The delay in

the other House had been salutary, yet much remained to be done; and many, the patentees for instance, were to be rescued from destruction, who had hitherto been totally neglected. Much had been said of the idle fears and unfounded alarm of the manufacturers; but would it now be asserted that their fears were vain, or that the amended resolution has totally removed their apprehensions? Ireland, we had repeatedly been informed, expected a settlement, but did these propositions, and in their present form, contain such a settlement as she wished? Is it this draught, bitter to both countries, that is to banish every difficulty, and quiet every apprehension? Yet these we are told by Administration are to be the bond of union and source of harmony. They talk of the generosity on one side, and warmth of gratitude on the other, for what is grudgingly granted and unwillingly received. Thus though every quarter of the horizon indicate a storm, they content themselves with crouching fail, fearfuls of every danger, and regardless of every obstacle, which others, not less bold, but more cautious, would willingly strive to avoid.

That England, by the reserved power of new modelling the navigation laws, was to legislate for Ireland, nothing could be clearer, notwithstanding the arguments of the noble and learned Lord who had last spoken; and nothing could be better known, than that the entire kingdom of Ireland looked on it as an attempt to revive a tyrannic and detested claim. The very circumstance mentioned by that noble Lord of the acceleration of an union by the present system, formed with him a particular objection, as it tended, in his opinion, to defeat that very object, by giving to Ireland all the advantages of an union, without any of its burdens.

By the present system, his Lordship observed, we abandoned a system which had been justified by effect. We gave up in our distress what was claimed in the most urgent manner by our necessities. In our rising prosperity, in the reign of Charles II. it was thought necessary to restrain Ireland by the navigation laws, which, in our present delicate state, we thought proper to resign. Such a conduct, his Lordship observed, would be folly in any situation; in the present it was madness in the extreme.

A mutual monopoly had been formerly the basis of our colonial system; from this in the year 1780 we had thought proper, in some degree, to depart, by permitting Ireland to maintain a direct intercourse with our colonies. The present Administration had gone infinitely further, by granting them the supply of our own markets; yet had prided themselves on their superior intelligence; and in this afforded a new instance of their arrogance and presumption. Ireland had made ample use of the privilege, by encroaching her imports from the colonies in a great degree; that of tobacco, for instance, had been augmented from one to four millions of pounds. More was not thought of, until this voluntary offer of the present Ministry, permitting them to supply our markets with the produce of those colonies, in the acquisition of which we had expended so much blood and treasure. The plea that had been held forth on this occasion was, that Ireland would in fact gain nothing. Why then, he would ask, would Ministers spread a causeless alarm, when nothing was to be given? More truth, in his opinion, lay in the speech of Mr Orde, who had frankly avowed the consequences of the system, and in the Irish House of Commons had prided himself in the disclosure; his avowal was plain and candid, whilst the declarations of the Ministers were like the masks of antiquity, which presented a face smiling on one side, and crying on the other.

That this indulgence would enrich Ireland, by encouraging speculation, when our markets would be open to her, was a false idea; she had not capital for such a pursuit. The advantages she would derive were those which would gradually result from her situation. As Amsterdam had hitherto crushed the trade of Antwerp, England had hitherto, with a strong arm, repressed the efforts of her sister, which now, when freed from that restraint, would produce their natural effects. She would repay herself for the oppression she had sustained by her giving way to her local interests, and encouraging the progress of smuggling. She would contend with us in foreign markets; but that we might easily tolerate, as there the only took what strangers might otherwise receive. She would also enter into a competition in our own markets, which every principle of policy should have enjoined us to have kept sacred.

The balance of trade with Ireland, had amounted hitherto to half a million annually against us at the lowest average. When our importations of colonial produce into that kingdom would diminish, as they unavoidably must by the present system, the balance against us would be greatly augmented. With what infinite modesty then was the demand of *protecting duties*, which the noble and learned Lord had just before mentioned, without any symptoms of condemnation!

After dwelling some time on the emigration of our manufacturers, which he contended would be the immediate consequence of this pernicious system, his Lordship entered into a more particular detail of the business. The leather manufacture was subject to an excise of 15 per cent. the price of the article varying at the same time from 3 d. to 5 d. per lb. How, his Lordship enquired, was the countervailing duty to be laid; if at an average, which, *prima facie*, was the most equitable way, the Irish merchants would export only the prime part of the commodity, which would thus enter our markets at an inferior duty. Of glass, they would export that of the lowest value, to which a disproportionate duty attached itself in this kingdom. In this countervailing duty, were those on the subordinate materials of manufacture, such as soap, to be included? or would any allowance be made for the numerous taxes of every necessary of life which burthened the manufacturers of England, and from which those of Ireland were totally exempt? The mention, he observed, of superior skill giving a permanent advantage under such circumstances, was merely an appeal to national argumentation. It would be futile for an enlightened nation, he said, to rely on things so transient. The history of the progress of arts and sciences would afford such abundant instances of their mutability, as would tend to demonstrate the futility of such expectation.

There existed, his Lordship said, under the present settlement, many advantages on the side of Ireland respecting prohibitions in the articles of hides, tallow, and linen yarn. They were also to receive our coals under such a trifling duty, as would enable them to export them again to advantage. We bound ourselves to receive their linens duty free for ever, regardless of the necessity of future circumstances, of the great occasions that may offer, and of the offence we may thereby give to foreign powers, who, in arrangements that may hereafter occur, may not deem themselves bound to think as we do on the present occasion.

The compensation we were to receive for this profuse assignment of every thing most dear, sunk in his estimation, at the grants we had made were higher, in his opinion, than they seemed to others. It was a precarious return for a substantial good. But it was calculated to promote delusion by its obscurity, and he had no doubt, but coffee-house politicians had already seen in idea, imaginary fleets arise to fight our battles from this surplus of the hereditary revenue of Ireland. To this surplus the crown had made claims which were not yet decided, but which Ministers had now thought proper to resign. After some remarks on the easy access given to the smuggler, his Lordship concluded by observing, that if the propositions were requested, they should not be granted. What then must be their Lordships opinion, when they were received with discontent? If they were in the highest degree judicious, yet, final as they were, it was necessary to apply the utmost caution. After all that had been proved, therefore, he could not imagine that the business would be precipitated by the present decision.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, he could not possibly agree with the noble Lord who preceded, and those who had formerly spoken, in their objections to the measure. If even one tenth of the allegations they had made were founded in truth, his Lordship observed, that Britain should not only shrink from the arrangement, but even Ireland should tremble at the acceptance. Yet were the benefits received, he could admit that the consequences they had stated would follow, as it had appeared, by the experience of late years, even to a mathematical certainty, that whatever benefits Ireland received from this country, so deep was the drawn into the vortex of our good or evil, that the share she took in our subsequent misfortunes was more than sufficient to counter-balance the precedent advantage. This, his Lordship said, was evident from the circumstances of the late war, with every profit of the provision-trade, &c. has not yet recovered from the share which, by a connection so intimate, she took in our calamities.

Lord Loughborough took up the argument of the Noble Marquis. He had said, that the fundamental principles of the system were to be permanent and unalterable, and yet the duties on any articles might be altered or modified by the Parliaments of the two kingdoms at their discretion. He wished the Noble Marquis, in saying this, had had the goodness to point out what were the fundamental principles of the system. As he conceived, the fundamental principles were, that the duties on articles in both kingdoms should be equal, and that the reciprocity of the intercourse should depend on the very circumstance of this perfect and complete equality. How then could the duties be altered at the discretion of the Parliaments in the two kingdoms, and the fundamental principles of the system at the same time remain fixed and unalterable? That the equalization of duties was the fundamental principle and corner stone of the resolutions; he referred to the original copy as introduced by Mr Secretary Orde to the Irish Parliament. He read the two resolutions, which state that the duties should be the same in both kingdoms; and that where any article was burdened with an internal duty in either kingdom, a countervailing duty should be laid on the same article in the other—and he accompanied the reading of these resolutions with the commentary which Mr Orde had made on the occasion, as stated in the Irish newspapers, and which he understood conveyed faithfully the substance of what Mr Orde said in the House. His expressions were, that thus an end was put to all contest; for, by this equalization of duties, Great Britain had it no longer in her power to crush the manufactures of Ireland. This certainly was considered by Mr Orde as the principle and foundation of the compact; and he had too good an opinion of him to believe, that he did not deliver himself to the full amount of his instructions; and that he did not say what he considered to be the intention of Ministers, and the scope of their scheme. What then must be the feeling and sentiment of the Irish Parliament, when they are told that that which they were given to understand was the corner-stone of the building was to be removeable at pleasure; that the duties were to be alterable at the discretion of the two countries, as circumstances might arise, would they not justly complain of deception?

It was not in this instance only that they had been deceived. The resolutions, as stated to them originally by Mr Orde, were most essentially different from those which their Lordships had now before them. They had been committed on premises which did not now exist; and in the original method and plan of the whole business, both countries were equally deceived. For, by the resolutions as they now stood, the intercourse was not to take place on any one given article, where a duty could not be devised and settled to countervail the internal duty which might lie on it in the other. If no countervailing duty could be found, the intercourse so far forth as that article was not to take place; and the Noble Marquis agreed with the evidence at the bar, that there were articles where countervailing duties were hardly practicable, if at all so. If they should be found impracticable, what then must be the case? Why that the intercourse was impracticable—and yet this was the system which both countries had received with good humour, and which was for ever to settle all differences between them. He desired to know if the settlement and management of these countervailing duties ought not to have been attempted previous to the exposure of the resolutions. Were there no arithmeticians in the two kingdoms—no Board of Customs—no Commissioners—no revenue officers, who might have been down, and enquired, Whether on any given article, countervailing duties were practicable or not?

The Noble Marquis had gone pretty much into the question of monopoly, and had manifested his sincere desire that all monopoly should be destroyed; the monopoly of raw materials in the infant state of the manufacture, and the monopoly of the home-market to its consumption. The arguments of the Noble Lord in defence of these modern doctrines, or rather of exploded doctrines revived, were addressed to the heads and monied interest of the kingdom with extreme art; but he trusted that, in the present day of light and intelligence, his doctrines would never be embraced. He said, there was time in the reign of Charles II. when these monopolies were abolished, and when the raw materials were, in the first instance, freely transferred to France, and her manufactures freely received again. What was the consequence? France manufactured for England, and supplied us with every thing but heavy broad cloth. Did the farmers and land-owners find this to their advantage? Did they find that the foreign market for the raw materials of England was superior to the home market? No. Light broke through the prejudices of the Court. They saw that it was valuable to give to the manufacturer the raw material and the home consumption, as

profuse affig-
nation, as the
on, than they
or a substantial
tion by its ob-
politicians had
ght our battles
Ireland. To
h were not yet
t proper to re-
s given to the
that if the pro-
anted. What
ey were receiv-
it degree judi-
o apply the ut-
therefore, he
precipitated by

t possibly agree
e who had for-
If even one
unded in truth,
nly shrink from
e at the accept-
admit that the
it had appear-
a mathematical
ived from this
of our good on
isfortunes were
equent advan-
the circum-
provision-trade,
by a connec-

the Noble Mar-
ples of the fy-
yet the duties
the Parliamen-
ished the Noble
s to point out
ystem. As he
t the duties on
d that the reci-
e very circum-
ow then could
aments in the
of the system
that the equali-
corner stone
opy as intro-
cent. He read
s should be bur-
a countervail-
the other - and
with the com-
afiation, as stated
ood conveyed
the House.
to all contest;
ain had it no
e Ireland. This
e principle and
an opinion of
to the full a-
not say what he
d the scope of
and sentiment of
that which they
f the building
ies were to be
as circumstan-
of deception?
been deceived.
Mr Orde, was
Lordships had
on on premis-
ethod and plan
ually deceived
intercourse was
e a duty could
internal duties
intervailing dur-
that article was
ed with the e-
re countervail-
If they shoul
cave? Why
ed this was the
good humour
between them
ement of these
empted previous
s no arithmetic
ultoms -
might have
article, counte-

to the questio-
re that all mo-
ow materials
monopoly of the
ors of the No-
o, rather of
to the lande-
e art; but in-
telligence, ha-
there was
monopolies were
in the first in-
manufactures
ence? First
th every thing
d-owners for
foreign mar-
to the hono-
udices of
to the man-
ption, as,

that means, he opened foreign channels of trade, and drew the money of all nations into the pockets of his countrymen. If therefore there were at this moment any idle and silly conceits engendering in the minds of men, of opening a trade with France, and of taking her manufactures for our materials, he had no doubt but the good sense and enlightened policy of the nation would overturn any such speculative chimera. By the language of the Noble Marquis, he did not seem to wish that any effectual preference should be given, either to our own manufactures, or the manufactures of Ireland; but that his system of commercial freedom, like that of the Dean of Gloucester's, should throw open all the ports of Britain to the manufactures of all the world.

Of the writings of the Reverend Dean, he must say, that he never read them without information, on this particular subject. He had said, that the original ten resolutions would be advantageous to this country; first, because they would destroy the abominable monopoly of the West-India colonies - secondly, because they would destroy the more abominable monopoly of the East-India trade - and thirdly, because they would abolish the most abominable of all monopolies, the monopoly of our navigation laws. Now these advantages which the Dean had taken the pains to state to the world in a pamphlet, were all done away as the resolutions now stood - for the West-India monopoly was to be from henceforth bound round the necks of England and Ireland, from which it was never to be loosened. - The East-India monopoly was provided for by a special resolution added for the purpose, and acknowledged to have been intended, though not published at the beginning; and, with respect to the monopoly of our navigation laws, so justly jealous were we of it, that no fewer than seven new resolutions were introduced to secure it.

The Noble Lord went into a distinct historical detail of the proceedings with regard to the emancipation of Ireland. He dated the year 1778 as the birth of the era of her deliverance from slavish restrictions; and he praised the broad and enlightened policy of Lord North in the system which he pursued, and which completely settled the commercial claims of Ireland, to the present day; for the acts of 1782 were merely the deliverance of that kingdom from political restrictions. The Noble Lord adverted to what the Noble Marquis had said of the manufacturers. Those Gentlemen had proved themselves, in his mind, most deserving of the confidence of Parliament, from the liberality of their minds, as well as from their intelligence. They had all along said, that they did not wish to deprive Ireland of the peculiar and local advantages of her situation and soil. They only wished to start fair on the ground - and they, at the same time, stated, that they did not believe that the consequences of these Resolutions would be instantaneously felt by this country. They had fairly stated that they had personal reasons for not transferring their property and arts to Ireland; but they said, at the same time, that the advantages for manufacturers and merchants settling in Ireland, would invite them to do so, in preference to settling here. They knew little of the genius or qualities of men, who hesitated in saying, that where interest was the end, men would not make their election of place where interest pointed out.

The Noble Lord went into a series of objections to several of the resolutions. In regard to the fourth, he must freely declare his mind, that thereby there was a manifest and clear re-assumption of the superintending legislative power. What could be more explicit than this? That we sent over certain acts, and declared to Ireland, these acts we think necessary to the good of the empire, and we call upon you implicitly to adopt them. The Noble Lord went at considerable length into the detail of the resolutions, as he might not have an opportunity of delivering himself on them, when they came to be severally discussed. He concluded with declaring, that the motion for leaving the Chair, in order to give them an opportunity to discuss the matter more deliberately; to weigh all its parts; and to see whether an union might not be formed on terms of true and perfect reciprocity, was the wise and prudent measure, and that for which he should give his voice.

Some words in explanation passed between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Loughborough, on the point of monopoly - Lord Lansdowne saying, that his desire of freedom of trade did not extend so far, but he wished always to give an effectual preference to the manufactures of this country and of Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord King, Lord Derby, and Lord Stormont spoke; after which the question was put on Lord Carlisle's motion, when there appeared,

Contents	27
Non Contents	58
Majority against the Chairman's leaving the chair,	31

The original question was then put, and carried without a division.

Adjourned at four o'clock on Saturday morning till Monday.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY, July 8.

PASSED the Scotch Admiralty and the turpentine bills.
Read a second time the iron and steel tools manufacture bill.

In a Committee went through the salt duty bill. Ordered the report on Monday.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday on the medicines duty. Ordered in a bill thereupon.

Ordered the flasks duty and the Lord Chamberlain's duty bill to be severally engrossed.

The order of the day was read for the third reading of the hawkers and pedlars bill.

The question was put, "That this bill be now read the third time;" an amendment was proposed, by inserting the words "Monday next;" the question so amended was put, and agreed to.

The bill for laying a tax on attorneys, &c. has been read a second time, and the Committee is to sit again on Monday.
Adjourned to Monday.

LONDON, July 9.

We can assure our readers, that an express was sent down by Ministers to the Marquis of Buckingham, requesting his attendance yesterday in the House to support with his countenance and abilities the Irish system; which the noble Lord refused to do, and he was accordingly absent.

The Duke of Richmond informed his colleagues in office yesterday, that he could not in conscience, and would not, support the fourth, ninth, and thirteenth Resolutions.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr Sheridan animadverted on the very singular provisions of a bill brought in by

Ministers, prohibiting the export beyond seas of certain enumerated utensils, and articles necessary to the carrying on of our manufactures. By this bill these utensils could not be exported to Ireland, notwithstanding the principle and provisions of the twenty Resolutions now agitating in both kingdoms. He moved, that the bill should be printed, in order that the unaccountable errors and inaccuracies, if they were merely so, should be seen and corrected. Mr Pitt acknowledged that many errors had crept into the bill, he knew not how; and he objected to the printing of the bill, that it might not go forth to the world with its inaccuracies on its head. It was asked what the Irish nation must think of the faith or capacity of the British government, which should bring in a bill to counteract the new system of intercourse, even before that system should be concluded?

Yesterday a Council was held to determine whether Parliament should be adjourned, or prorogued. After some debate, the question was postponed.

In a Committee of the House of Commons, on Thursday last, on the act to consider of the act relating to medicines, came to the following resolutions:

That the duties imposed by an act made in the 23d of his Majesty, on licences to vend medicines, and on all medicines sold under authority of his Majesty's letters patent, do cease and determine.

That for and upon every packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure, containing any drugs, oils, waters, tinctures, powder, or other preparations or composition whatever, used or applied, externally or internally, as medicine for cure or relief of any disorder or complaint affecting the human body, which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain, there shall be charged a stamp-duty according to the following rates:

Where the contents do not exceed the value of 1 s. a stamp-duty of 1 d. and of that value, and not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. a stamp-duty of 3 d. and above 2 s. 6 d. and under 5 s. a stamp-duty of 6 d. and of the value of 5 s. a stamp-duty of 1 s.

That every person in Great Britain, vending the above drugs, oils, essences, &c. shall annually take out a licence.

That for every such licence taken by persons who shall reside in the cities of London and Westminster, or in the borough of Southwark, or within the limits of the penny-post, or in the city of Edinburgh, a stamp-duty of 20 s. and in other parts a stamp-duty of 5 s. The said resolutions to be reported to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, July 4.

"On Thursday evening last, arrived in our roads the Hebe frigate, with Prince William Henry on board, who on Friday afternoon landed here, accompanied by Commodore Caesar, Capt. Rogers, &c. with whom he took a view of the town; afterwards drove to Caister and Gorleston, and returned on board the same evening. On his landing he was received by a very numerous assembly of the inhabitants, who shewed the greatest respect to his Royal Highness."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 9.
Bank Stock, — Long Ann. Int. 17 7-16ths ex div.
5 per cent. Stock, Int. 89 1/2 ex div.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 74 1/2 a 1/2.
3 per cent. con. Int. 57 1/2 ex div.
3 per cent. red. 57 1/2 a 1/2.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.
WIND AT DEAL, JULY 8. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 9.

"The Irish propositions are at length approximating very fast towards a final adjustment. Both parties are collecting together their utmost strength in the House of Lords on Monday next. It is, however, at this time confidently reported, that Ministry are yet undetermined in what manner they shall be ultimately disposed of, or whether Parliament shall be adjourned or prorogued."

"The subject, certainly in itself of the greatest importance and magnitude, that ever came under discussion, wholly engages the public attention, and produces a fund of speculation that no other topic ever gave rise to. Those in the secrets of Government give out, that should the Irish propositions be sent over to Ireland, they will certainly be acceded to by the Irish Parliament, though it is very far from being hard to guess what may be expected, should that be the case, from the present temper and spirit of the people of that kingdom, while those of England are supposed sufficiently ripe for every thing that may be apprehended."

"The fate of Mr A — is finally determined upon, though the day is not yet known for his standing in the pillory. Sixty thousand pounds is said to be the lowest sum spent in endeavouring to get him off. Many manoeuvres are practised to prevent his being exposed, more than can be possibly helped; and, one amongst the rest is, to circulate every third or fourth day, a report of his being to suffer the before-mentioned part of his sentence, in order that no credit may be given to any account of his standing in the pillory on the day it is really meant to be done."

On Saturday last, was married at Putachie, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Forbes, John Hay, Esq; banker, to the Honourable Miss Mary Forbes.

Last Monday, was married at Haddington, Robert Deans, Esq; of Huntington, a Captain of the Royal Navy, to Miss Eliza Earle, eldest daughter of Alexander Earle, Esq;

On Monday the 4th July, was married here, William Webb, Esq; of London, merchant, to Miss Margaret Mackenzie, sister of the late Earl of Seaforth.

Died, on 31st May last, at St Petersburg, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Thomas Robertson, only son of Mr John Robertson, printer of this paper.

Mrs Campbell, dowager of Airds, died at her house in Shakespeare-Square, Monday last.

This day, the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, on the application of Mr Joseph Williamson, advocate, resigning the office of Conjunct General clerk to the State of the Royal Burghs, granted a new commission to him and Mr John Gray of Newham, writer to the signet, of the office of General Clerkship to the Royal Burghs, with the furvivancy to the longest liver; giving and granting to Mr Williamson the privileges and emoluments of the said office, during all the days of his natural life, as the Honourable Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh had done in conjoining Mr Gray with Mr Williamson, in the office of City Clerkship.

The University of Glasgow, have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr Alexander Taylor, Surgeon in Paisley.

Last night, Mrs Siddons performed the part of the Grecian Daughter to a brilliant and crowded auditory at our Theatre,

and was received throughout with the most unbounded marks of approbation. Mr Woods also gave entire satisfaction in the part of Evander.

[The Alterations now settled by the Postmaster General, with regard to an earlier Dispatch of the different Mails from this City, being to take place to-morrow, we think it proper to inform our advertising Customers, That all Advertisements of an extraordinary length must be lodged in the Printing Office the Day preceding the Day of Publication, and that it will be necessary to have every other Advertisement before twelve o'clock on the Day of Publication; otherwise it will be impossible for them to appear in that Night's Paper.]

PASSED THE SOUND,
June 26. Joints of and from Liverpool, Clarke, for Copenhagen.
Arrived and Remain,
Four Brothers of and from Anstruther, Miller, for Ellinore, coals.
Peggy of Alloa, from Dantzick, Miller, for Liverpool, with wheat.
Duke of Athol of Borrowstounness, Hart, from Dantzick, for Greenock.
ELGINORE, June 26. 1785. Wind N. W. **WAL. WOOD.**
P. 8. The following vessels mentioned in my last, as having passed the Sound, were, on the 26th instant, put back to the road-head again, viz.
Adventure of Leith, from Menck, Lumbland, for Leith, timber.
Nancy of Linckhins, Bonner, from Memel, for Grimsouth, ditto.
Peggy of Alloa, Paterson, from Memel, for Alloa, ditto.
Success of Dylart, Fleming, from Memel, for Dylart, ditto.

ARMOUR AND HAMILTON.

HAVE just got home a large assortment of Goods for SUMMER DRESSES.

They have on hand a numerous and well-chosen stock of excellent SUPERFINE CLOTHS, which, besides all the common colours, contains almost every new one that has lately appeared in London.

Queen's Cloths, Elastic and Figured Cloths; Writons, plain and striped Seggelines, Camblets, Printed Jeans and Maudes.

Gold and Silver striped thin Tiffins, Ginghams, Bagatelles, and many other articles of

entire new patterns, for gentlemen's vests.
English and Scots Satin Florentines; — all the variety of Manchester goods; — Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children's Hats; — Silk Thread, Cotton and Worsted Stockings; — Indian Nankeens, as low as 7 s. 6 d. per piece.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR THE BORROWSTOUNNESS CANAL NAVIGATION.

TO be LET on contract, the Building of an Aqueduct Bridge of three elliptical arches over Grange Burn. Plan of the Bridge to be seen in the hands of Mr Charles Sinclair at Snab, engineer for said Canal; and such as chuse to undertake the execution of said work, will give in their proposals and lowest offers to John Christie the Canal clerk at Borrowstounness, betwixt and Tuesday the 26th current.

Proposals will likewise be received by said John Christie, from undertakers, for shoring with stones or otherwise, the North Bank of said Canal, from the west engine to Parknock dyke. The mode of executing the same will be shown by said Mr Sinclair; and the proposals for this work to be given in on or before the 26th current.
Borrowstounness, 7th July, 1785.

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK BROWN and JAMES BROWN, and PATRICK BROWN and Son, Merchants in Portferry.

Thomas Bannerman and Alexander Hadden merchants in Aberdeen, trustees on the sequestrated bankrupt estate real and personal of Patrick Brown and James Brown, and Patrick Brown and Son, merchants in Portferry, hereby give notice to the Creditors on these estates, That they have made up a state of the bankrupts effects, so far as they have been converted into money; and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with them; and a scheme or call for dividing the produce so recovered, with a general state of the bankrupts affairs brought down to this date, which will lie open in the hands of the trustees, and David Morice advocate, Marischal-street, Aberdeen, their factor, for the inspection of the Creditors and their agents, till Friday 9th September next; on which day a general meeting of the Creditors is to be held, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, at 12 o'clock noon, for giving such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupts affairs; and to receive their first dividend, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

By Adjournment.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Thursday the fourth day of August 1785; between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, the lands and others after mentioned, which belonged to WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK of Conneath, merchant in Dumfries:

Lot I. The four-pound six-shilling and eight-penny Land of BALGRAY and BALGRAY WOOD, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Applethorpe, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rental thereof, after all deductions, is 139 l. 12 s. 9 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-two years purchase of that rent, (which is to be the upset price), is 3074 l. 1 s. 1 d. 4-12ths.

These lands hold of the Marquis of Annandale, for the yearly payment of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duty; and a purchaser may enter to the natural possession of them at Whitfunday 1786.

Lot II. OVER GLENKILNS and BLACKCLEUGH LAMPHITS, and two fifths of NETHER GLENKILN, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmichael, shire of Dumfries, is 122 l. 12 s. 10 d. 4-12ths; and the proven value, being twenty-two years purchase of that rent, is 2697 l. 12 s. 10 d. 4-12ths.

These Lands hold blench of the Crown.
The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or David Newal writer in Dumfries, the factor.

LANDS in ANNANDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wednesday the 21st day of September 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

ALL and Whole the Lands of HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE WATERS, A FOULTOWN, WHITELEES, and GLMARTIN, with the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, shewarthy of Annandale, and thersidom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 148 l. 2 s. 3 d. and at Whitfunday 1786 it rises to 153 l. 2 s. 3 d. The tenants pay all public burdens, except the stipend, which is 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. yearly. The current tacks are all nearly expired, and on new leases the lands will give very considerable rises of rent. The mansion house and garden, with about twenty acres of land, are presently out of lease. These lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; they consist of about 450 acres, mostly arable, and capable of great improvement, from their contiguity to lime.

There is a good quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt-the-Waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premises, as purchasers may incline.

The mansion house is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles from the great turnpike road leading from Carlisle, by Moffat, to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea port of Annan, and four from the market town of Ecclefechan. The farm houses on the lands are mostly new and in good order, and the lands are in general well inclosed with good stone dykes and hedges, and several hedge-rows and young plantations, very thriving.

If no offerers appear for the whole estate upon the day of sale, it will be entered and set up in the following lots:

Lot I. — The Lands of Hotts.

II. — The Lands of Betwixt-the-Waters and Fouldtown.

III. — The Lands of Whitelees.

IV. — The Lands of Gilmartin.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, searches of incumbances, and rental, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young, writer in Edinburgh. The tacks, and plans of the estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Pearshyhall, who will shew the lands; and copies of the articles and rental with Mr James Graham, writer in Dumfries, to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.

Offers for a private sale will be received any time before the day of roup.

JAMAICA MAHOGANY.

TO be SOLD by public auction, upon Friday the 15th of July current, 12 o'clock noon, at Mr Cunningham's house, head of Queen Street, Glasgow.

One Hundred and Thirty-nine Planks of very fine JAMAICA MAHOGANY, in lots of about 500 feet each.—They are all of excellent lengths, and few or none of them under 17 inches in breadth; but for the most part considerably broader.—Apply to James Black.

GLASGOW, July 6. 1785.

SALE OF IRON AND DEALS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Vice Admiral-Depute of Orkney, or his Substitute, upon Friday the 5th day of August next, within the Tolbooth of Kirkwall, in whole or in lots, as officers shall appear, between seven and eight thousand DEALS of ten and eleven feet, and four hundred of seven and eight feet. As also, from twenty-five to thirty tons IRON; being the cargo of a vessel found at sea and brought to land upon the east coast of the Main-land of Orkney, where it presently lies. The Iron was shipped at St Petersburg, and the Deals at Weyburg, for Amsterdam; and both have been carefully preserved since brought ashore, and are in good condition.

The articles of sale are to be seen with the Admiral-Clerk at Kirkwall.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late Mr WILLIAM AYTOUN, Writer to the Signet.

THE heritable subjects belonging to Mr Ayton being all now disposed of, the funds that have been recovered are immediately to be divided amongst the Creditors; for that purpose, it is requested, that they will lodge the grounds of their respective debts, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or with Mr Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writer to the signet, Nicolson's Street, betwixt and 20th current; and such Creditors as have not signed the deed of accession to the trust-right, will please call betwixt and that day, at Mr Mitchellson's office and sign the same, or empower some person to do so in their name.

INTIMATION.

THAT in the process of ranking and sale brought before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of John Innes writer to the signet, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against Elizabeth and Mary Bannerman, daughters and co-heiresses of the deceased Sir Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, Baronet, and Alexander Burnett, Esq; Advocate, husband of the said Elizabeth, and Francis Russell, Esq; Advocate, husband of the said Mary, for their interests, and their creditors; the Lord Advocate, by interlocutor of the 6th of July current, assigned the 5th day of August next, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, against the said Elizabeth and Mary Bannerman or their estate, in the hands of Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, clerk to the said process, with certification as in a reduction and improbation. Whereof all concerned are desired to take notice.

JUDICIAL SALE OF DALSWINTON AND OTHERS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 14th July 1785, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

The Lands, Estate, and others after mentioned, which belong to Major William Maxwell of Dalwinton, in the two following Lots or parcels:

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of DALSWINTON, comprehending the particular lands and farms mentioned in the title-deeds thereof, all lying within the parish of Kirkmahoe, and shire of Dumfries: AS ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of STANDALANE, and others, in the parish of Holywood, and shire of Dumfries. The proven rental of these lands, free of all deductions, extends to 897 l. 13 s. 3 d. 6-12ths. And the proven value thereof is L. 21,365 8 6

The value of growing woods and planting on this estate, taken from an actual survey, and sworn to by the valuers, amounts to L. 5160 10 11

Which makes the upbet-price of the lands and woods to be L. 26,525 19 5

This estate consists in whole of 3907 acres, and 10 falls Scots statute measure, about the half of which are arable and meadow lands, and a great part thereof in a state of the highest cultivation. The soil is in general good: but a large tract of holm or meadow-ground upon the banks of the river Nith, and the inclosures round the house are, in particular of the richest and most substantial nature, and capable of raising any species of grain this kingdom produces. The proprietor of the barony of Dalwinton has right to salmon-fishing on the river Nith, adjoining to the lands.

The situation of this estate is exceedingly favourable to every kind of improvement, being mostly of a southerly exposure, and commands most beautiful prospects of the rich country in its neighbourhood; and it has the singular convenience and advantage to lie perfectly compact, without the interference of any other person's property to intersect or divide it; and there is a stone dyke surrounding the whole estate, excepting on one side, where the river is the march. The tenants are substantial, and in general accommodated with very good houses; and the different farms on the estate are subdivided, and laid out in the most approved plans; and every farm is inclosed by itself, with substantial stone walls.

The Estate lies within six miles of the thriving town of Dumfries, and haufible source of improvement; and the great post-road from London to Glasgow and Ayr, by Dumfries, goes through the middle of it. The value put upon the woods is far from being extravagant, as there is great part of it already full grown, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, fir, &c. And the extensive young plantations are only valued at the original expense of putting them in the ground, exclusive of the expense of inclosing; and, from the thriving appearance and quality of these young woods, there is almost a certainty of their soon becoming a matter of very great importance to the proprietor.

Major Maxwell has right to the teinds of the barony of Dalwinton; and the greatest part of the land-tax is paid by the tenants, over and above their rents.

The whole of the above lands hold of the Crown, and are separately valued in the cess-books at 2725 merks, which must afford the purchaser a considerable political influence within the county.

The mansion-house, though not elegant, is lodgeable and commodious; and there is a garden and orchard adjacent thereto, stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and the greatest variety in that country. There are many of the farms, since the process of sale commenced, set only for three years; and, consequently, a considerable rise of rent may be, with certainty, expected, when those short leases expire. The rents too of several of the farms are considerably augmented since the judicial rental was taken, inasmuch that the present free payable rental amounts to 909 l. 9 s. 2 d. and, on one farm, a further rise of 25 l. per annum commences at Whitfunday first. Upon the whole, a more complete and desirable purchase than the above lands can scarce appear in the market.

LOT II. All and hail a large FORE TENEMENT, and other contiguous Subjects, lying in the town of Dumfries, in the street leading from the foot of the Friar Vennal towards the Green Sand-beds, belonging to the said Major William Maxwell, and bounded and described as in the rights and title-deeds thereof.

The proven rental of these subjects, free of all deductions, is 151 l. 15 s. and the proven value thereof, at the rate of twelve years purchase, at which the same is to be set up, extends to 1891.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, and rental of the subjects under sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Callender depute-clerk of session. Copies of the articles of roup and rental are also lodged with Robert Ramsay, writer in Dumfries; and persons intending to offer, and who may be desirous of knowing further particulars, will apply to George Robinson clerk to the signet, Queen-Street, Edinburgh, agent in the sale.

The tenants will show the lands, and Mr Ramsay the subjects in Dumfries.



For LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master, Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and sails 20th July, 1785.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



For Wilmington, North-Carolina, THE NORTH-CAROLINA,

HUGH SMITH Master, Will be ready to take in goods here by the 20th current, and to sail by the 1st proximo.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Fleming, Macalister, and Company, Greenock.

Greenock, 1st July 1785.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH, June 29. 1785

WHEREAS SAMUEL OMEY, eldest lawful son now in life of the deceased Archibald Omei, shipmaster in Greenock, and brother german and heir of the also deceased Archibald Omei, late of Kilcolmkill, with consent of John McEchane merchant in Campbellton, and Jean McGill his wife, William Wilson wright in Campbellton, Martha White his wife, and Thomas Wilson, eldest lawful son of the said William Wilson and Martha White, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of the Twenty-Shilling Land of Kilcolmkill, lying within the parish of Kilcolmkill, lordship of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll, as having fallen into the hands of his Majesty, by reason of the bastardy of Alexander Omei, natural son of Archibald Omei deceased, late of Kilcolmkill: The Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

Farm near Edinburgh, and Stone-Quarry to let

TO be LET for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next.

That Farm at RAVELSTOUN, about two miles west from Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Alexander Semple, completely inclosed and divided by stone dykes into ten separate inclosures, which are all sufficiently watered during the driest season; and several of them are presently in grass. There is on the farm a large Dwelling-house, and complete set of office-houses, with separate houses for cottars and servants. The tenant, if he chooses, may have several other inclosures in addition to his farm. Also to be LET, and entered to at Candlemas next, the Wester HILL-PARK of Ravelstoun, and that excellent FREE-STONE QUARRY therein, presently possessed by Mr James Brown architect, and James Mitchell.

The grounds will be shown by James Hair or James Simpson at Ravelstoun.—For particulars apply to Alexander Keith writer to the signet.

Those inclining to have a lease will give in proposals in writing to him before the 10th of September next, when such as are not accepted shall be concealed, if desired.

FARMS IN FORFAR-SHIRE TO LET.

TO be SET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next, the following Farms of the estate of Southesk, viz.

LEUCHLAND, containing 300 Scots acres, arable. BALBIRNIE Mill-Lands, 120 acres, ditto. East and West FITHIE, 300 acres, ditto. TANACHSMYRE, 90 acres, ditto. And BOWHOUSE, 150 acres, ditto.

Besides the above, there are several other farms of the same estate to let.

Also, the Farm of East CARCARY, to be entered to at Whitfunday 1787, containing 230 acres, two-thirds of which is carle land, of the best quality.

For particulars apply to Mr Charles Greenhill at Beauchamp, near Arbroath. Not to be repeated.

The VILLA of NORTH MERCHISTONE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 10th day of August next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh.

The pleasant and agreeable VILLA of NORTH MERCHISTONE, in the parish of St Cuthbert's or West Kirk, and county of Mid-Lothian. It lies upon the Glasgow and Slateford roads, along which there is a stretch of above 2800 feet, whereof upwards of 600 is a fruit-wall. It is within twenty minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of 35 acres, 1 rood, 1 fall Scots measure, all lying contiguous, inclosed with stone walls, and subdivided with hedges and sunk fences. The whole of the plantations are in a very thriving condition, and many of the trees are valuable being full grown, and from 50 to 60 years old; and the shrubberies and gravel walks are laid out with taste, and so conducted as to catch the different prospects, which are delightful. There is a fine piece of water of near an acre, and a command of water running through the ground, which may be increased, as there is a power of collecting all the springs in the park of Old Merchistone. There is easy and free access by turnpike roads both to the east and west; and there is also a power of having an access to the south by Bruntsfield Links and Barrowmuirhead.

The House consists of a hall, a dining-room, drawing-room, six bedrooms with closets, house-keeper's room, kitchen, scullery, servants' rooms, cellars, pantry, and garrets with servants beds. And the offices consist of milk-house, laundry, washing-house, two stables, whereof the one contains two, and the other three horses, with a corn chamber over head, a coach-house, hen-house, farm servants house, a work-horse stable that will contain twelve horses, two byres for two cows each, three detached necessary houses, a barn with a catcombed cellar at one end of it, and a granary and servants-room overhead, a shed in the hay-yard, and a gardener's house at the gate. There is also a neat Temple at the top of the ground, built of hewn stone and properly finished, from the platform roof of which, a beautiful view is got of the grounds themselves, and a most extensive prospect of the castle and city of Edinburgh, of the Frith of Forth, coast of Fife, and of all the country round.

The vicinity of these grounds to the city of Edinburgh, renders them useful and valuable in every respect, and the distance from the New Town is considerably shortened, and the access to it greatly improved by the Lothian road, and will be still more so by other roads that will soon be made in its neighbourhood, and by the South Bridge across the Cowgate.

The ground that lies to the south of the Glasgow road may be divided into four spaces for separate villas, as it contains 29 acres, 1 rood, 27 falls. And the other field that lies between the Glasgow and Slateford roads, consisting of 5 acres, 3 roods, 14 falls, is a proper situation for another villa, or may be fenced out for small houses and yards to great advantage; and will likewise answer for washing and drying linen, as there is a constant spring of water that runs through it, and is very substantially inclosed with a stone and lime wall.

The lands are held of two different superiors for a feu-duty of 54 l. 2 s. 6 d. The entres of an heir and singular successor are taxed.

There is a proportion of seat-room in the West Church, which has been lately rebuilt.

The articles and conditions of sale, and plan and measurement of the grounds, to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr Beaton at Lochgellie near Kinghorn, proposals may be made for a private bargain.

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock, till the sale; and John Inch, the overster, will show the grounds every lawful day.

SALE OF ARDMILLAN—AYRSHIRE.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Queen's Head Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 21st day of October next.

The Lands and Estate of ARDMILLAN, lying in the parish of Girvan, and shire of Ayr, consisting of the following particulars:

I. The HOUSE and GARDENS of Ardmillan, and the lands adjoining to them, which were in the natural possession of the late proprietor, and as now possessed by John McMikin, Esq; on a missive, current for one year after Whitfunday next, at the yearly rent of, L. 100 0 0

II. MAYOCH and WOODLAND, also possessed by Mr McMikin, upon a lease for twenty-five years from Whitfunday 1783, at 50 0 0

N. B. He paid 200 l. Sterling of grassum at his entry.

III. DRUMFAIRN, lately possessed by James Dun, and some houses and yards, lately possessed by Margaret Orr, and now let to Mr McMikin for twenty-five years after Whitfunday last, at 25 0 6

N. B. He paid 100 l. Sterling of grassum when he got his lease.

IV. CARNRANY and PENBRAIN, LOCHTON PARK, and others, possessed by Charles Earl, upon a lease for twenty-one years, from 1st November 1779, at 190 0 0

V. BYNEHILL, (excepting that part of it lately occupied by William Eaglesome) possessed on a missive by William Roxburgh, for twenty-three years from Martinmas 1773, at 17 0 0

VI. That Part of BYNEHILL, lately possessed by William Eaglesome, now by William Roxburgh, who sits upon a verbal set at 5 0 0

VII. The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of KIL-LANTRINGAN, and some houses and yards about Girvan, which yield a feu-duty of about 1 7 6

Total rent, L. 388 7 6

THE DEDUCTIONS ARE,

1. Feu-duty payable to the Bishop of Galloway, L. 5 6 1 4-12ths

2. Vicarage teind payable to the College of Glasgow, 5 0 0

3. Stipend payable to the minister of Girvan, 9 bolls 3 firlets of meal, and 13 bolls 3 firlets bear, rated for the last year at L. 17 2 9

And in money 1 2 2 8-12ths

4. School salary, 18 4 11 8-12ths

Free rent, L. 358 10 11

The upset-price reduced from 10,000 l. the proven value, to 9000 l. Sterling.

The estate has not been measured, but it is of very considerable extent, and enjoys many great advantages. It affords, amongst others, a freehold qualification in the county. The house is in good repair, and fit to accommodate a large family. Its situation is uncommonly pleasant, being near the sea, and commanding a delightful prospect of the islands of Arran, Islay, &c. The gardens are some of the best in the country, and partly walled, and planted with wall-fruit.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Macmikin of Killantringan, Esq; at Ardmillan; or to Andrew Blane writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

LANDS in the County of Perth to be SOLD.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be exposed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of August 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition. The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premises, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the value teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie, fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, stand rated in the cess books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1781, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchasers.

Twenty-two years purchase of the proven rental, exclusive of the value of the woods, extends to L. 28,666 4 4 2-12ths

To which falls to be added, the value of the woods, being 2245 1 6

Which made the former upset price of the estate to be L. 30,911 5 10 2-12ths

But for the encouragement of purchasers the lands are now to be exposed in whole at 27,280 l. 3 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, being ten per cent. under the former upset price.

If this estate does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in Lots, in the following order, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of HALTOWN with the fishing of Cordon upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of Lot II. after mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 3 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 61 l. 19 s. 7 d.;—and will now be exposed at the upset price of 1227 l. 3 s. 9 d.

LOT II. The Lands of KIRKPOTTIE, MEIKLEFILDIES, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 208 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will now be 5334 l. 6 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

These two lots above mentioned are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

LOT III. Will comprehend the Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and the Lands of KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinross. These lands are pleasantly situated along the fourth side of the water of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided.—The tenants houses are in good repair, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 1004 l. 19 s. 8 d. 6-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will now be 20,718 l. 12 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.

The woods on the different Lots were valued as follows, viz.

Those on Lot II. at L. 1334 0 0

Lot III. at 911 1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callender depute clerk of Session, and the progress of writs, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods will be shown by William Lumfaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate; and William Chalmers at Kilgrastown, will show the grounds.